



The Hongkong Telegraph

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英港

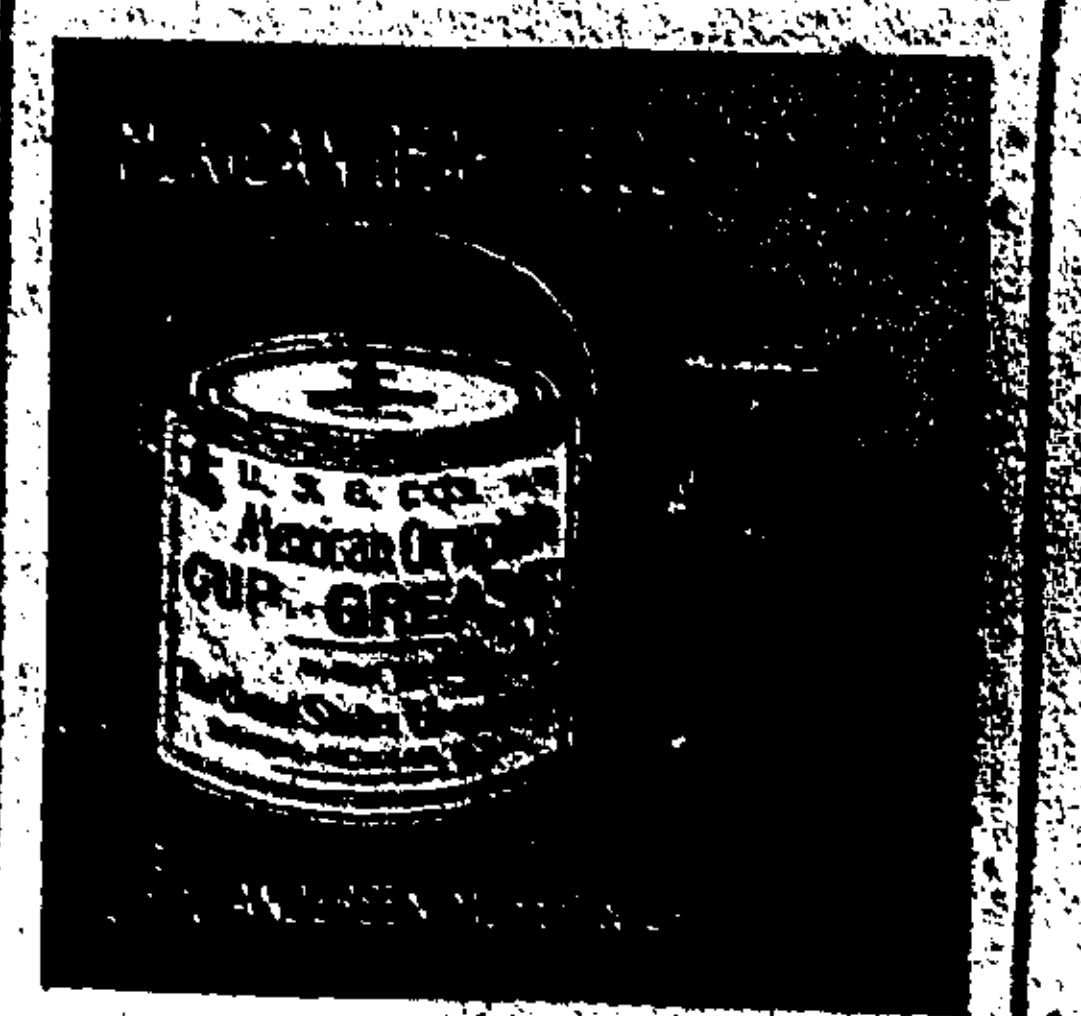
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921.

日九廿月

二

SINGLE COPY 10 CTS

130 PER ANNUM



HEAVY FIGHTING IN BELFAST.

Business Suspended.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 31.

A man was killed and many wounded during two hours' shooting in the streets of Belfast this morning on the workers proceeding to the shipyards.

Lord Mayor Appeals for Military.

Later.

In response to the Lord Mayor's appeal for additional protection, the military took charge of the situation at Belfast this afternoon.

"Gun-men's" Audacity.

Later.

The battle at Belfast which has been proceeding at brief intervals since Monday culminated today when "gun-men" held the centre of the city for hours. Thirty were sent to hospital with injuries this morning, four of whom have died. Shooting was renewed at noon, the "gun-men" advancing boldly in the open, firing indiscriminately and valuing down the principal street, the Royal Avenue. There were continuous duels between the police in covered cars and the "gun-men". Ambulances and motor-cars were very busy carrying victims to the hospital centres. The city has been paralysed and business has been suspended. It is estimated that 11 have been killed and 14 injured since Monday.

Later.

The Belfast casualties now amount to 14 killed and over a hundred wounded.

NEW EXPERIENCE FOR THE AUSTRALIANS.

Sussex Gain Substantial Advantage.

London, August 31.

At Brighton in glorious weather before seven thousand people, the Australians, batting on a fast, perfect wicket, were dismissed for 209 in 26.45m. Ryder scored 40 and Taylor 72, saving the side from a collapse. A. E. Gilligan took four wickets for 62 and Jupp four for 41. Sussex have scored 131 for 3.

Percentages of the Three Leading Counties.

London, August 31.

The final positions of the leaders in the county championship is as follows: Middlesex 78.94; Surrey 70.43; Yorkshire 70.40.

ALL-ROUND WAGE REDUCTIONS TO-DAY.

24 Million Workers at Home Affected.

London, August 31.

For 24 million workers in 35 trades September 1 means automatic wages reductions amounting to £500,000 weekly. Important cuts are also to be made in salaries and bonuses to Civil Servants and postal employees, which is estimated to save the State £10,000,000 yearly, while municipal employees of all grades will also feel the pinch of a reduction varying with the index-figure of the cost of living. The periodical adjustment of railwaymen's wages will be shortly made by the Central Wages Board, and a conference of the employers and men in the shipbuilding and engineering trades will be held in September to consider a reduction of bonuses in addition to the wage cuts already in operation.

CHINESE LABOUR IN THE U. K.

Extensive Traffic in Coolies Alleged.

London, August 31.

That a capitalist "boss" was behind the importation of Chinese into Canada and the United Kingdom was the opinion expressed by a Magistrate at Pontypool to-day, when three Chinese were charged with landing in the United Kingdom without permission of the immigration officer at Liverpool, and were ordered to be detained in custody in the second division for a month with a view to arranging for their deportation. The Magistrate declared that a great amount of money was given for securing the services of Chinese on the Pacific coast and along the coasts here. A huge business was being done in this way in British Columbia, and certain Chinese were making fortunes very rapidly by getting young Chinese into England.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Washington Discountenances South China's Application.

London, August 31.

Advises from Washington indicate that the pressing application of South China to be admitted to the disarmament conference is not likely to find favour with the American Administration, which is disposed only to recognise the established Government.

NORTH POLE EXPEDITION REACHES SEATTLE.

Amundsen's Party "All Well."

London, September 1.

Anxiety as regards the fate of Amundsen's expedition to the North Pole has been relieved by an announcement from Christiania that the explorer's vessel, the Maud, has reached Seattle, and that all are well.

THE GRAECO-TURKISH STRUGGLE.

Athens Claims Big Success.

Athens, August 31.

The long official silence has been broken by reports claiming a Greek victory in a seven-day battle in the Sakaria district. It is alleged that the Turks have given way along the whole of a 36-mile front and are retreating to the north-east, with the Greeks closely pursuing.

EXPLOSION AT U.S. NAVAL STATION.

Dirigible and Balloon Destroyed.

New York, August 31.

A gasoline explosion set fire to an airship-ship at Rockaway naval station, destroying dirigible D6, the largest American aircraft of its kind, also a kite balloon. One man was slightly injured.

RELIEF OF RUSSIA.

Sub-Commission to Visit the Country.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, August 31.

The International Commission for the Relief of Russian Famine has decided to send a sub-commission to Russia to ascertain the needs of the population. It will consist of one representative each from France, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Japan, and America. A second sub-commission will be appointed to co-ordinate voluntary efforts.

American Reservation.

Later.

Mr. Brown, representative of the United States on the International Commission for the Relief of Russia, has announced his inability to submit to the central allied authority. The Commission would only co-operate in the famine area itself, reserving liberty of action in the administration of relief.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION.

Jurists Discuss Bills of Lading and Monroe Doctrine.

The Hague, August 31.

The conference of the International Law Association was continued to-day, the proceedings at the Palace of Peace being divided into three sections to discuss maritime law, the League of Nations, and the treatment of war prisoners respectively.

The question of bills of lading was dealt with by the first-named section, while in the second the papers read included one on the Monroe Doctrine in relation to the Covenant of the League.

The Municipality of The Hague entertained the delegates in the evening at the Scheveningen Kurhaus, where there was a concert and a great military tattoo.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN U.S. HANDS.

Proposed Application of Funds Seized During War.

Washington, August 31.

Mr. Miller, the Custodian of Alien Property, has recommended that funds in his possession, derived mainly from the seizure of property of the Germans in war time, should be used for the settlement of American claims against Germany amounting to \$400,000,000, principally arising through the sinking of the Lusitania and other ships. It is estimated that Mr. Miller holds more than enough to meet these claims. President Harding's attitude to the proposal is not known.

EXPLOITATION OF MEXICO'S OIL.

Decision Favourable to Concessionaires.

Mexico City, August 31.

The Supreme Court has enjoined the Department of Commerce not to renounce the rights of the Texas Company to the oil lands it held prior to May 1, 1917. It is believed that this decision sets a precedent covering over a hundred and fifty cases raising the question of Art. XX of the Mexican Constitution. The Texas company pleaded that Government action under Art. XXVII would violate Art. XIV, which stipulates that no law shall be made retrospective.

THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Remarkable Demonstration of Loyalty to the Republic.

Berlin, August 31.

Remarkable discipline was preserved on the occasion of a demonstration of loyalty to the Republic. Two hundred thousand assembled at the Lustgarten, which was dotted with Republican red flags. The confidence of the authorities, who left the maintenance of order to the organisers of the demonstration, was amply justified. The throng listened to numerous orators without the slightest disturbance.

OPIMUM FOR MEDICINAL USES.

L. O. N. to Institute Inquiry as to Essential Quantities.

Geneva, August 31.

The Hygiene Committee of the League of Nations has decided to institute an enquiry with a view to determining the average quantity of opium and other drugs enumerated in Sec. III of the Opium Convention which are necessary for medicinal and scientific needs in different countries.

UPPER SILESIA.

Poland Waives Right to Representation on Council.

Geneva, August 31.

Poland has sent a message to the President of the Council renouncing any intention of taking advantage in the present case of the Covenant provisions permitting a member of the League to be represented on the Council when matters affecting such member's interests are being discussed.

DEVELOPING AN INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Export Tax for Research Work.

Simla, August 31.

The Government has approved a proposal to impose a small tax on lac (the elementary substance of shellac) exports in order to finance research work in connection with the lac industry.

POWER-BOAT REGATTA.

Detroit, August 31.

The gold cup for power boats in the speed-boat regatta has been awarded, Miss America being first.

DEATH OF GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL.

Berlin, August 31.

The death is announced of Field Marshal Count Buelow.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

TEN NEW BILLS.

Questions and Resolutions by Unofficials.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, H. E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) presiding. Those also present were—

Major-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., E.C.S.I.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E., Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, O.B.E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Pak.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. S. B. E. McElderry, Clerk of Councils.

advisability of disposing of such sites by private treaty instead of by public auction?

The Hon. Col. Secretary replied:—"Sales by private treaty are not infrequently effected in special cases but the Government is not prepared to abandon the general principle of sale by auction, that being as a rule the only method which ensures that the community obtains the full value of the land."

Mr. Pollock's Questions.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., asked the following questions.

1. Is not the Report of the Committee appointed to go into the question of the use of sea-water for flushing purposes now ready?

If not, when will it be ready? When will such Report be published?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied:—"The report is printed and has been laid before Council to-day."

2. What information can the Government give to the Council with regard to Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice's Report on the Improvement of the Harbour? Cannot the Government take steps to expedite the obtaining of such Report?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied:—"It is anticipated that no complete report can be received until the detailed information asked for by Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice has been obtained and forwarded to his firm. This information, which entails:—(a) a considerable number of borings in the bed of the Harbour, (b) additional soundings, and (c) extended tidal observations, has rendered it necessary to engage additional staff and to indent for the necessary additional gear. One of the Assistant Engineers engaged for this work arrived on the 28th of August and another is expected at an early date. The gear has not yet arrived."

Military Establishments.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock moved the following resolution:—"That, in view of the shortage of European office and business accommodation in this Colony and in view of the shortage of sites for Chinese business premises in this Colony, it is imperative that the Military Establishments along the Queen's Road should be transferred from their present site in the centre of the City to some other site or sites at the earliest possible date."

In putting his resolution Mr. Pollock said that he had put the matter before the Council on the 29th June of last year. On that occasion he had pointed out the very great shortage of office accommodation. Since then, as was well-known to members of the Council, the shortage had been greatly accentuated. It was a matter of common knowledge that since the beginning of the year the rate of office accommodation had again given trouble in the Colony. As regards the Chinese business premises, he thought that it was equally a matter of common knowledge that business premises were being keenly competed for. He thought that in order to satisfy themselves on that fact they should consider the numerous cases that had come before the Police Judge, which showed that there was keen competition between business men for the possession of business premises.

It would be seen that he desired to have a strong Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials and he could not help thinking that perhaps they should have got further if such Committee had been appointed. There was a purely technical objection that application would have to be made to the War Office for the General Officer Commanding to serve on this committee. The plan was a

lated one, regarding the fact that he had given notice of his motion in December, 1919. There would have been plenty of time to telegraph the Government if they accepted the resolution put before them. He was informed in October last year that the War Office had agreed to remove. Then on Feb. 17th this year in consequence of the increased shortage of office accommodation he asked the Government if the Military would hand over the Murray Parade Ground to the Government. The answer was that correspondence was taking place. From that day to this they had received no information.

H.E. the General Officer Commanding stated that he had great pleasure to assure the Colony that the military authorities had been giving their consideration to this matter, and had no desire to hinder the progress of the Colony, so long as the military efficiency of the Colony is no way suffered. They (the military authorities) were prepared to meet them in this matter, and they had already formulated a detailed scheme of the proposed removal. It seemed desirable that this Colony should have a clear idea of the principles upon which the military authorities were prepared to act. It might be desirable to carry out the scheme in sections as the needs arose, and was convenient to both parties, but at the same time the scheme would have first of all to be considered as a whole. To make a removal feasible, it was necessary first of all to have new barracks completed and finally, that roads for transportation must be constructed, with consideration for the military efficiency of the Colony. The Authorities were prepared to co-operate with the Colony in the scheme provided that the necessary financial assistance was forth coming.

His Excellency said everybody knew that the Government had for years been pressing the Military to clear out of the place which they occupied and had always been ready to put up what money was required. The matter would not require a large amount of expenditure. They could sell the land as the Military moved out and recoup themselves. A fairly large amount of money would have to be put up in the first instance. He would hesitate to commit himself to the statement that the Colony was prepared to do everything that was required by the Military authorities. He was entirely in sympathy with the resolution.

Mr. Holyoak seconded the resolution which was carried.

(Continued on Page 7.)

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The N.Y.K. advise consignees of Cargo of the arrival in port of the Kamo Maru.—Page 5.

Several lots of land at Mount Davis will be put up for Public Auction at the P. W. D. Offices on September 5. Marine lots at North Point will also be sold on the same date.—Page 4.

To-day and to-morrow are the last two days of Mackintosh's Sale.—Page 3.

Powell's have still a fine lot of Boots at Sale prices.—Page 7.

The O.S.K. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival of the Hamburg Maru.—Page 4.

Several appointments in the Hongkong Hotel Coy. are advertised on Page 4.

A meeting of Members of the China Mining and Smelting Coy. will be held on October 3.—Page 4.

The seventeenth Annual General Meeting of Wismans Ltd. will take place on September 14.—Page 4.

"One Hour Before Dawn" is the big picture at the Coronet to-day.—Page 12.

Messrs. Strubbers and Dixon announce the arrival of the s.s. West Java. Consignees of cargo please note.—Page 4.

The Bank Line advise consignees of cargo that the s.s. Bandon Hall has arrived in port.—Page 4.

NOTICE.

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 all Chemicals and are sold in
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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

THE NEW GOVERNMENT
OF CHINA.

**The Chinese Organism
 and its Environment.**

The following is the first
 of a series of articles, exami-
 ning the Chinese situation with
 reference to its origin and
 present development. The
 entire series is being written by
 Mr. Eugene Chen for the
 Canton Information Bureau,
 which owns the rights of
 publication. Mr. Chen was
 sometime editor of the Peking
 Gazette and other dailies in
 Peking and Shanghai. In 1918
 he was sent by the Military
 Government of the South-West
 on a diplomatic mission to
 Washington. He next proceed-
 ed to Paris as a member of
 the Southern section of the
 Chinese Delegation where he
 rendered invaluable services.
 After an extended stay in
 Europe, Mr. Chen returned
 home and now holds a re-
 sponsible position in Canton.

Lord Haldane has lately been
 reminding us of the "relativity"
 of all our knowledge, tracing at
 the same time our worst blunders
 and hesitations to man's ingrained
 habit of forgetting that fact. It is
 probably true that not a few of
 the worst interpretations of Chinese
 affairs are due to the foreign
 observer's "ingrained habit" of
 envisaging the facts and pheno-
 mena of Chinese development
 since the Revolutionary transaction
 of 1911-12, in terms of purely
 European thought and completed
 achievement.

A historical change, as pregnant
 in its ultimate significance as the
 French Revolution, takes place in
 China, and because it goes to the
 roots of national life, disarranges
 necessarily and profoundly the
 work of government for less than
 a decade, and the impatient
 European fastens on the facts of
 disorder—the mark and proof of
 the reality of change—and forth-
 with attempts what a great politi-
 cal thinker has declared to be an
 impossibility: he inflicts a nation
 for its alleged incapacity and
 convicts the Chinese of racial
 unfitness to govern themselves
 under parliamentary institutions.

The Vice of Foreign Criticism.
 Forgetting that parliamentary
 government in even the advanced
 communities of Western Europe
 has had to pass through a develop-
 ment of many centuries of civil
 wars, punctuated at times by the
 chopping off of crowned heads, the
 critic, if he is English, wonders
 why the Chinese Parliament—after
 nine troubled years—has not been
 functioning like the "Mother of
 Parliaments" with its seven hun-
 dred years of historical develop-
 ment. And that is the vice of
 much of the current foreign criti-
 cism and meditations on the
 Chinese situation. Institutions,
 just beginning to function in China,
 are judged from the standpoint of
 developed institutions in Europe
 and America with their growth of
 centuries. A true criticism surely,
 must be more "relative" at once
 in its point of view and methods of
 assessment.

Such a criticism must take
 account of the fundamental
 relation between the organism
 which is the Chinese nation with
 its racial mind nourished on the
 ideas and thoughts of a char-
 acteristic culture, and the historic
 environment in which this organism
 has lived a continuous life of more
 than four thousand years. And
 selecting one aspect of this environ-
 ment for consideration here, it may
 be pointed out that from the time
 of her emergence out of the feudal
 period down to her first effective
 contact with the West less than a
 century ago, China's chief foreign
 concern has been in connection
 with the defence of her great
 Northern frontiers. In the old days
 she tried to solve this problem of
 defence by means of the Great
 Wall; and what time that barrier
 proved powerless to withstand the
 tide of barbaric invasion and the
 alien conqueror resided in her
 capital, China proceeded to con-
 quer the conqueror by absorbing
 him.

The Environment Changes.
 Contact with the West, however
 changed for a time the land-frontier,
 in the North for the sea-frontier in
 the South, and substituted the
 economic method of the Treaty-
 Ports and indemnities for the
 method of dynastic conquest when
 China suffered her first considerable
 humiliation in the struggle involv-
 ed in the expansion of Greater
 Europe. The date is 20 August,
 1842, when the Treaty of Nanking
 was signed. The new method pro-
 vided to be a greater danger to Con-
 fucian China than the old method
 of victory which Mongol and Tartar
 conquerors had practised in the
 past. The latter passed from a

(Continued on Page 3.)

-mild?

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honest?
Mild? Sure!—and yet they "Satisfy"

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The extra wrapper of glassine
 paper keeps them fresh

EARLIER TELEGRAMS. SUBMARINE MURDERS.

London, Aug. 31.
 In connection with the trial of German war criminals at Leipzig,
 the evidence was taken at Bow Street of Captain Starkey, the master
 of the British ship Torrington, sunk by the German submarine U-55
 north-west of the Scillies on April 4th, 1917, when on a voyage from
 Gibraltar to Cardiff. Captain Werner, the commander of the sub-
 marine, is charged with wilfully murdering 34 members of the
 Torrington's crew by drowning. Werner has not yet been arrested
 but the British and German Governments have agreed that Captain
 Starkey's deposition be taken so that it might be available in the
 event of Werner's arrest. Captain Starkey, in his evidence, said the
 Torrington carried one gun to resist attacks. He and the crew of
 his lifeboat were taken aboard the submarine. Werner told him he
 was "a bloody pirate" and deserved to be shot. The submarine
 submerged and twenty of the Torrington's crew, who were on the
 deck, were drowned. The remainder of the crew, who were in a second
 lifeboat, have not been heard of and were presumably otherwise
 disposed.

BELFAST OUTBREAK.

London, Aug. 31.
 Having reached a very intense pitch in Belfast last evening,
 isolated shootings developed and there were several volleying duels.
 The tramways had to be stopped. Later, armed men suddenly rushed
 out of side streets and blazed away towards the centre of the city
 causing a stampede for safety. Ambulances were very busy and
 doctors were dressing wounds in the streets amid the bullets. There
 were many non-combatant victims, including a five year old girl.
 Six persons have been killed since Monday.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

New York, Aug. 31.
 Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a statement says that
 German competition in the field of foreign trade, is showing signs
 of weakening. The Germans are strenuously active in various parts
 of the world but they are having difficulties in handling the orders
 which obtain through the attractive price quotations. Particularly
 Germany is finding it impossible to produce goods of pre-war quality.
 Mr. Hoover cited a case in the Argentina where Germans were
 obliged to surrender large steel contracts owing to inability to
 deliver the goods.

GENERAL SMUTS.

Capetown, Aug. 31.
 General Smuts has arrived. He was given a most enthusiastic
 welcome.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Copenhagen, Aug. 31.
 It is believed that the report that the Soviet have signed an
 agreement with the Great Northern Telegraph Company is correct.
 By the agreement, the concessions for the lines Petrograd-Irkutsk
 and Irkutsk-Khatanga have been renewed and a new line Irkutsk-
 Vladivostok taken over. These lines were reserved for the
 Trans-Asiatic service at the same rates as British Companies, but
 pending an investigation on the condition of the lines it is impossible
 to fix a date for the resumption of the service.

U.S. AND AIRSHIPS.

London, Aug. 31.
 A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Denby, Secretary
 of the Navy, has declared that he will not recommend the building
 of further airships of the type of R.28, believing them to be dangerous
 and of doubtful military value.

GERMAN REPUBLIC IN JEOPARDY.

Berlin, Aug. 30.
 In an interview with a representative of the Voss Gazette,
 Chancellor Wirth stated that Germany's situation was very serious.
 The Republic is in jeopardy, but the Government had resolved upon
 the sternest measures to curb monarchic reaction. Two socialist
 factions have united in calling upon the Government to avenge
 Erzberger and adopt stringent measures to protect Republican
 institutions.

A RARE COLLECTION.

London, Aug. 31.
 Mr. Wilfrid Frost, a collector who was sent to the Malay
 archipelago by the Zoological Society last December, has arrived in
 London with 121 rare mammals, birds and reptiles. A few were lost
 during the journey but the most valuable part of the collection
 arrived in good condition.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Geneva, Aug. 30.
 The inaugural sitting of the Council of the League of Nations,
 after hearing Baron Ishii, its Chairman's report on Silesia,
 unanimously decided to accept the task devolved upon them. The
 next extraordinary sitting will be held on September 1st. Meanwhile
 the Council is to sit on current business with the Chinese delegate,
 Dr. Wellington Koo, as Chairman.

RUSSIA'S GREAT DISTRESS.

Helsingfors, Aug. 31.
 A message from Moscow states that the infant mortality under
 thirteen months in the famine areas is seventy-five per cent.

NOTICE



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JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAP for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

總代理 香港 牛奶 奶粉 總代理
SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
47 and 48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 1239.



SOLE AGENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

MACKINTOSH'S SALE

Last Two Days' Sept. 1st & 2nd

A few Oddments Left at further Reduced Prices

FANCY SHIRTS

A few 14 1/2 to 17 1/2

LAST TWO DAYS

\$2.00

each.

PALM BEACH SUITS

Reg. \$37.50

LAST TWO DAYS

\$15.00

Suit
SIZES, 34 35 36 only

SILK BOW TIES

Reg. \$1.50

LAST TWO DAYS

75cts.

each.

WASHING TIES

Fancy Stripes.

LAST TWO DAYS

75cts.

each.

SUMMER PYJAMAS

LAST TWO DAYS

\$2.50

Suit

RUBBER BELTS

LAST TWO DAYS

50cts.

each.

LISLE SOCKS

6 PAIRS FOR

\$5.50

All Sizes.

ODD SUMMER COATS

LAST TWO DAYS

\$4.00

Each

FANCY TIES

LAST TWO DAYS

50cts. 95cts.

\$1.50 each.

BATHING SUITS

LAST TWO DAYS

\$2.95

RIBBED GOLF HOSE

LAST TWO DAYS

\$3.00

BRACES

Silk finish "President"

LAST TWO DAYS

\$1.50

WHITE TENNIS

BOOTS

LAST TWO DAYS

\$2.95

MATTAMAG

RAINGOATS

LAST TWO DAYS

\$22.50

SUN HATS

LAST TWO DAYS

\$8.50

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

(Continued from Page 2.)

primary culture to a superior civilisation when the gates of the new capital were entered. No change was made which necessitated any great structural alteration in the life of the Nation or its environment; and the conquest was invariably abolished by the absorbing power of Chinese culture. Dynasties might come and dynasties might go but the great stream of Chinese civilisation went on its course through the centuries undisturbed and without diversion.

It has been otherwise with the method of victory formulated and imposed by the Treaty of Nanjing and developed by the Treaty of Tientsin and subsequent transactions which devitalised historic China as a product of Confucian statecraft. Besides the restless solvent of international intercourse, the new method introduced into the body of the national organism the virus of financial disorganisation. It heaped indemnities upon indemnities on a state whose fiscal system was devised to meet purely domestic needs and was never intended to yield and could never yield the requisite extra revenues to cover foreign obligations either punitive or otherwise. And when to this inevitable derangement of the state, brought about by the new method, was added the policy of diplomatic coercion applied by the Foreign powers before and after the tragedy of the Boxer outbreak, the environment in which Confucian China had lived for centuries underwent so complete a change that a fundamental re-adjustment was seen to be imperative if the nation was to survive as an independent and sovereign state.

The Manchus attempted such a re-adjustment in a series of constitutional reforms, largely influenced by Japanese precedent. But their mind was too medieval in its content really to understand the true meaning of the problem which demanded solution. It was not merely that the environment of Confucian China had been disarranged—as the Manchus scheme of reforms assumed—but that its entire character had altered. And this alteration in the environment was the work of factors bred of foreign wars and an aggressive diplomacy directed by Powers who were inspired by the interests of "sacred egoism." The enviroing conditions of the nation's life, therefore, were changed by the intervention of abnormal revolutionary causes and not by the slow operation involved in the process of historical evolution.

The Instrument of Re-Adjustment.

Extraordinary situations call for extraordinary measures, to adapt a well known dictum in Chinese political thought. And without unduly intellectualising the policy pursued, it is historically accurate to suggest that the authentic foundation of the Chinese Republic—i.e. Dr. Sun Yat-sen with his co-workers then and now, Dr. Wu Tingfang and Mr. Tang Shao-yi—realised that the revolutionary change in China's environment demanded a re-adjustment not less revolutionary in principle.

By 1911-12—the year that witnessed the foundation of the Chinese Republic—China had long ceased to be detached from the general course of the world's movement. She had, indeed, become an integral part of the world that had been created by the fashioning forces of steam and electricity. She lay within the orbit of the West. And it was

seen that, as the problem of China's re-adjustment arose under pressure of foreign factors, its solution must be sought in the application of principles which had elsewhere solved problems of the same type.

Accordingly, the "Fathers" of the Chinese Republic came to the conclusion that the Confucian state system, as it became fixed under the monarchy of the Manchus and preceding dynasties, had to go. That system was rooted in autocracy and its formal theory affirmed the country to be the property of the Emperor. This conception was wholly opposed, for instance, to a re-organisation of the state on the basis of modern economic thought and practice, which alone could enable China to pay her way as a modern state with a foreign debt. But a re-organisation on this basis postulated a political system in which the conception of state-property related itself to the people instead of to the ruler. And whilst, in theory, a limited monarchy might come within the description of such a system, it was felt that the desired modification of the old conception of state-property was psychologically impossible in China as long as the Emperor-idea was retained within the framework of the monarchy.

The real alternative, therefore, was seen to be a Republic. This momentous view prevailed. And the Republic which Sun Yat-sen—with a seer's vision and sense of ultimate reality—had dreamed of and for which he had planned and worked incessantly, in peril and in mockery, was become a fact and a deathless transaction in history. It is given to few men to work within a lifetime, on this scale of magnitude and performance. And I have lately heard from the lips

WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SALE

MONDAY, 29th AUG. to SATURDAY, Sept. 3rd.

For this final week we have made special preparation in all Departments and are throwing out thousands of Oddments at

10 cents

25 cents

50 cents

One dollar

QUARTER PRICE

AND

HALF PRICE

REMEMBER.—As well as these oddments our entire stock is included in this Sale without exception, so NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Sale ends Positively

Saturday 3rd Sept.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

HONGKONG.

of the Master-Builder himself, his eyes shining with achievement, how first a vision of his work came to him as he sat pondering the words of Confucius on the ideal state. It is a favourite text of his, and he is wont to read it when his thoughts turn to the future with its promise of a better and a happier world and of a Chinese hazy at last and free to pass on to posterity her own peculiar gifts in morals and art and thought. The following is based on his own English draft of the original Chinese:

"When the Great Principle (i.e. of Humanity) prevails, the World will be a common possession of all men. Then the virtuous and the talented will be chosen, and good faith maintained, and goodwill cultivated. To honour one's parents and to cherish one's children will not be enough. For the aged

will then be made to enjoy the evening of their days; the adult will do the right task; the young will grow up properly; and the widower and the childless and the cripple will each have their fit support. And, also, the family will be the care of the man and the house that of the woman.

"Wealth will not be stored idle in the ground; and so riches will not be hoarded for one's self. And man's strength will not be unused in the body; and so one will not work for one's self alone.

"And there shall be no use for stratagems and intrigues; and there shall be an end of robbers and thieves, rebels and traitors; and the outer doors of every house shall go unbarred.

"This, then, shall be the Great Commonwealth."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—Black & White Sheep Dog (long-haired). Please return to J. D. Thomson c/o The Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, No. 4 Queen's Road Central Hongkong. Offices only situate on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors. Entrance in Duddell Street, Hongkong, with use of two lifts, each floor fitted with Electric Wiring for lights and two lavatories. Apply to Box 593 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Shameen, Canton.—A well-built and desirable house, suitable for office and residence. Immediate possession. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. Hongkong.

TO LET.—One Flat to let in Tavri Building 41, 1st Floor, Nathan Road, Kowloon.—Apply to J. P. Vasunia 38, Wyndham Street 1st Floor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Notice is hereby given that The Bank of China will, on the 1st Sept. (Thursday) remove to their new offices in No. 4, Queen's Road Central and will from that day, transact their business there. For The Bank of China, TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

NIGHT SWIMMING FETE at the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

on Friday the 2nd Sept., 1921. Commencing at 9 o'clock sharp. All events are open to the Colony. See Posters. BAND IN ATTENDANCE. Extra accommodation provided. Car to the Peak 15 minutes after last event is over. Admission—Members 50 cts., Non-Members, Sailors, Soldiers, and Ladies 50 cts. Reserved seats \$1.50 can be booked at the Club. R. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 6th September, 1921 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their sales rooms, Duddell Street.

A Private Collection of Old Chinese Painting & Curies Also

A few pieces of Jade-Ware and Coral ornaments

Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction. (For Account of the Concerned).

On FRIDAY

The 2nd September 1921, at 5 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Valuable Collection of Foreign Postage Stamps (from Private Collector) including British Colonies, Asiatic issues as well as old Hongkong Specimens.

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

That Old Piano!

If you've an old piano, player-piano or an organ, why not turn it in here in part payment for a brand new piano or player? We'll make you a good allowance on your new purchase.

ANDERSON'S THE MUSIC SHOP

Des Voeux Road

NOTICE.

Messrs RAVEN & RAVEN, Architects beg to announce that they have removed to their new offices on the 2nd floor of York Building Chater Road.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD. MR. JAMES HARPER TAGGART has been appointed MANAGING DIRECTOR of the above Company, as from 1st September, 1921. By Order of the Board, J. SCOTT HARSTON, Chairman.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD. MR. HERBERT NICHOLAS BEAUREPAIRE has been appointed SECRETARY of the above Company, as from 1st September, 1921. By Order of the Board, J. SCOTT HARSTON, Chairman.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD. MR. EDWARD WILLIAM ANDERSON has been appointed SUB-MANAGER of the above Company, as from 1st September, 1921. By Order of the Board, J. SCOTT HARSTON, Chairman.

CHINA MINING AND SMELTING CO., LTD.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday, the 3rd day of October, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of. Dated the 1st September 1921. For the China Mining and Smelting Company Limited, WALTER J. HAWKER, Liquidator.

G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Value
Lot 1, North Point	1.5 acres	£1,500
Lot 2, North Point	1.5 acres	£1,500
Lot 3, North Point	1.5 acres	£1,500
Lot 4, North Point	1.5 acres	£1,500
Lot 5, North Point	1.5 acres	£1,500

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of six Lots of Crown Land at Mount Davis in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Value
Lot 1, Mount Davis	1.5 acres	£1,500
Lot 2, Mount Davis	1.5 acres	£1,500
Lot 3, Mount Davis	1.5 acres	£1,500
Lot 4, Mount Davis	1.5 acres	£1,500
Lot 5, Mount Davis	1.5 acres	£1,500
Lot 6, Mount Davis	1.5 acres	£1,500

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED, SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 25 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD. Agents, The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

The First Yearly Drawing of 20 Debentures (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on Friday, the 30th September 1921, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the 8th September 1921.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By order, A. H. ABBAS, Secretary, Hongkong, 27th August, 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, From NEW ORLEANS via KORE.

THE Company's Steamship "HAMBURG MARU" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed. Goods not cleared by the 7th Sept., 1921 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Y. YASUDA, Manager, Hongkong, 1st September, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

S. S. "WEST JENA" From SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

THE Steamship

"WEST JENA" having arrived from San Francisco & Los Angeles via ports, on Sept. 1st, 1921, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 16 & 17, Kennedy Praya, Hongkong, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 6th Sept., 1921, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke. All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 8th Sept., 1921, will be subject to rent. No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents for U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Hongkong, 1st September, 1921.

WISEMAN LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Seventeenth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 14 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 14th day of September, 1921, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1921.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 7th to 14th September 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order, D. K. KHARAS, Secretary.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE, From NEW YORK.

The Steamship "SANDON HALL" having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holts' Wharf Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 7th will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 14th Sept., 1921, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD. General Agents, Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1921.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

New South American Steamer.

A combination passenger and cargo steamer of the latest type, the Ginyo Maru arrived at Hongkong yesterday direct from the builders' yards in Japan. The Ginyo Maru flying the house flag of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will go on the berth here for Central and South American ports via Japan and San Francisco, sailing on her initial trip on this run within a few days' time.

Constructed by the Asano Shipbuilding Company at Tsurumi, near Yokohama, the Ginyo Maru is the second of three large steamers designed specially to meet the needs of service to South American ports. The vessel has a gross tonnage of 8,600 tons and is some tons smaller than the first of the ships of her class. The Rakuyo Maru, now in South American waters for the first time, is larger than the Ginyo Maru and the Bokuyo Maru, which is to follow on the Hongkong berth for the West Coast of Latin America sometime in October, by about 350 tons gross.

A twin-screw steamer having geared turbine engines, the Ginyo Maru developed a speed of 14.7 knots on her trial trip. The facilities for the handling of cargo are good, there being five wide hatches with ample winch-power.

On the run to this port from Yokohama, via Kobe and Moji, the vessel's centrifugal pumps became defective, and the cause of the trouble is being remedied now. Otherwise the machinery ran smoothly.

The passenger accommodation on the Ginyo Maru is very fine and the presence of these vessels on the run will do much to popularize tourist travel between South America and the Far East. The total berths on the Ginyo Maru is 491, there being 49 first and 23 second saloon berths and the remainder steerage. The first-class saloon and social rooms are an improvement on what has been provided in the past and the standard is equal to that on present trans-Pacific lines.

The commander of the Ginyo Maru is Capt. G. Yamamasa, who was formerly master of the freighter Hayo Maru.

"What's in a Name?" Mausang, an historic name in the annals of steam transportation between Hongkong and Borneo, will not be allowed to pass into oblivion by Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company, who with their vessel the old Mausang did much to develop the

AT YOUR SERVICE

CARS THAT ARE COMFORTABLE.

RATES THAT ARE REASONABLE.

DRIVERS THAT ARE RELIABLE.

SCENERY THAT IS ENCHANTING.

SATISFACTION THAT IS ASSURED.

BY

PHONING EITHER

Hongkong Tel. 1036

Kowloon Tel. 47

The United Motor Co., Ltd.

WORLD THEATRE

Tuesday, 9th. Aug. to Thursday, 1st. Sept. —9.15 p.m.—

FINAL SHOWS!

THE WORLD CHAMPION FIGHT

DEMPSEY

CARPENTIER

Admission \$1.50, \$1.00, 60 cts.

Matinees at 5.15 p.m., Tuesday and Wednesday
DEMPSEY v CARPENTIER FIGHT

Thursday—"VANISHING TRAILS" 6 & 7 Episodes.

7.15 p.m. Tuesday to Thursday

"VANISHING DAGGER," 3 & 4 Episodes.

Booking at Messrs. MEHTA & CO.,

Hongkong Hotel Buildings.

Phone 951.

trade of British North Borneo. The improvement effected for the benefit of shippers by the installation of the larger steamer Yannis on the run from Hongkong to Sandakan and the withdrawal of the Mausang does not mean, it is learned, that her name will cease to be connected with that service of the Indo-China Navigation Company. The Mausang is now owned by Mr. H.M.H. Nemaee, who proposes to give her a Persian name—Majaristan—in keeping with the other vessels of his fleet. When the change is made Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. will apply to the Board of Trade for permission to change the name of the Yannis to Mausang.

passengers going through totalled 142 and included 80 saloon and 33 second cabin. A mail of 39 bags was landed.

Mr. B. Tanner, of Queen's College, returned on the vessel from leave.

Mr. R. W. Lee Jones, of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, was another passenger.

Mr. F.M. Weller, of the Sun Life Assurance Company, with Mrs. Weller also came back.

Capt. A.H. Cordon arrived.

DON'T BUY GLASSES

as you would shoes. Many defects of the eye are revealed only by a careful examination, and can only be corrected with specially ground lenses. If your eyes trouble you, have them thoroughly examined and scientifically tested in the Refracting chamber of the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting opticians (the only competent optical manufacturing house in the Colony) located in 53, Queen's Road Central, and a pair of lenses be specially ground to correct their defects.

European Line Steamer Arrives.

The Kamo Maru of the European Line of the N.Y.K. reached this port yesterday from London. Passengers were few and cargo for Hongkong was a smaller one than for some time. There were only seven disembarkations here all told and only 449 tons of freight were manifested for local discharge. The vessel was not an empty ship by any means for the consignments bound for Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama amounted, to 6,630 tons. The

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S

"BENE VOBIS"

RARE AND VERY OLD LIQUEUR BLENDED

SCOTCH WHISKY

DANIEL CRAWFORD & SON, LIMITED, GLASGOW.

OBTAINABLE FROM
THE EMPRESS STORE
Nathan Road, Tel. K626, Kowloon.

SOLE IMPORTERS

HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO., LTD.

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S

— FINEST VERY OLD —
RED STAR

SCOTCH WHISKY

DANIEL CRAWFORD & SON, LIMITED, GLASGOW.

YOU WILL PREFER IT

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"CALCHAS"	5th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	5th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ELPENOR"	24th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLAUCUS"	4th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"NINGCHOW"	10th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	5th Oct.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS"	7th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"TELEMACHUS"	20th Oct.	Rotterdam & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TALTHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TYNDAROS"	5th Oct.	
"PROTESILAUS"	2nd Nov.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"ATREUS"	2nd September.	via Suez
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	2nd Sept.	for Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"ASCANIUS"	8th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
PORT SAID, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

The Motorship

"GLENARA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th Sept., at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on the 5th Sept., at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th Aug., 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"GINYO MARU"

From JAPAN PORTS

The above named Steamer having arrived on Wednesday the 31st Aug., consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery, from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Wednesday, 7th September.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Thursday, 8th September, at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI.

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1921.

Himrod's
ASTHMA
CURE

GIVES
INSTANT RELIEF

Over 40 years the Late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from Himrod's Asthma Cure, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

PAID FOR 50 YEARS
Sold in all Chemists and Stores
throughout the country.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"ABERCOSS"

having arrived from Portland Ore via ports, on 28th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 15 and 17, Kennedy Town Praya, Hongkong, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept. 3rd by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Sept. 5th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S. S. CO.

United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"KEYSTONE STATE"

having arrived from Seattle, Wash. via ports, on 29th Aug., consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 15 and 17, Kennedy Town Praya, Hongkong, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept. 3rd by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Sept. 5th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S. S. CO.

United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 27th Aug., 1921.

CIVIL SERVANTS WHO TRAVEL

FIRST-CLASS.

Civil servants receiving over £350 a year were entitled to claim first-class railway fare when travelling on duty, but the whole question was now under review, said Mr. Hilson Young in the House of Commons.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"TENYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived on Wed., the 31st inst. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Wednesday, the 7th Sept., 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Thursday, the 8th Sept., at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI.

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

The Steamship

"KAMO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 7th Sept., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st Aug., 1921.

WOMEN RESCUED FROM

NIAGARA.

A woman named Mrs. H. Raine, who was seated on a ledge above the water, was overcome by the heat and tumbled in the Niagara River a short distance above the American Falls on July 5th. A companion, another woman, fainting from excitement, also fell in. A number of men dragged her out, but Mrs. Raine had been carried 15ft. from the shore and was being borne towards the falls. A man, taking a rope the end of which was held by a second man on the bank, waded into the water and seized the woman as she passed him and towed her to safety.

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOILER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—
LENGTH 787 FEET
LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET
DEPTH ON CENTRE OF
SILL (H.W.Q.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 IN.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP
TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
—TRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL, CAPABLE OF
LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADII

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG

TELEPHONE NO. 212

CABLE PLAC: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

RAISING THE RENT.

A Landlord's 100 Per Cent.

The enormous increase in rent of 100 per cent demanded by a landlord from his tenants was stated in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon to have been the reason why the latter agreed in writing to quit the premises. In view of the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation the tenants solicitor pleaded for suspension of the possession order for three months. If the order was enforced immediately, he said, his clients would be thrown on the streets with nowhere to go. Mr. Justice J. R. Wood allowed a month.

The landlord, Un Sam, of No. 104, Wellington Street, sought possession of No. 112, Des Voeux Road, from the Kwong Chi Lau. Mr. M. K. Lo represented the landlord. He told the Court that the case was a similar one to that in which His Lordship gave judgment in favour of the Tung Wah Hospital. A notice of their intention to quit was given by the defendants on the 3th June, the period expiring on the 30th day of the 5th month, which was queried by the interpreter or 4th July.

Asked what date this was, the Court interpreter replied that there was no 30th day in the fifth month. The 29th day was the 4th of July.

Mr. Nash, who represented the tenants, did not wish to make a point of this.

In consequence of the agreement to quit, the landlord, Mr. Lo explained, put up a notice outside the premises that they were to let. Negotiations took place and the premises were let to the Sang Cheung firm. A month's rent was paid. Proceedings were now threatened against the landlord by Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, solicitors to the Sang Cheung, for damages owing to the fact that they could not obtain possession.

A Chinese, who described himself as one of the partners in the Sang Cheung firm, gave evidence. He said, in reply to questions, the Company had not yet been actually formed but it had been decided that the capital should be \$10,000 and of this amount \$500 had been paid up.

Mr. Nash submitted that under the Statute of Frauds the agreement to let must be in writing.

Mr. Lo protested against Mr. Nash putting forward a defence of

this kind without first informing him. The Ordinance clearly laid it down that 24 hours notice must be given to the plaintiff.

Mr. Nash: It is pure construction.

Mr. Lo: My friend talks about pure construction, but it is a defence upon the facts.

Replying to the Judge, Mr. Nash agreed that the production of the receipt for payment of rent would materially help the plaintiff's case, but even then it would have to be a "sufficient memorandum" to satisfy the Statute of Frauds. He drew attention to the fact that the Sang Cheung firm was not even in existence and therefore could not sue. He argued that the plaintiff's had to show that there was an enforceable contract.

Referring to the receipt, which was produced by Mr. Lo, the Judge said that if the Sang Cheung firm did not exist, obviously it could not sue. If the firm did exist it was not necessary for all the members to sign their names to a document.

Mr. Nash pointed out that it had been given in evidence it was proposed to form the firm. It had not yet been formed and therefore was not in existence.

The Judge held that so far as a memorandum in writing under the Statute of Frauds was concerned the document produced was sufficient. With regard to the point as to whether the firm existed, the Judge held that the fact that the Sang Cheung firm was in existence, the fact that the Sang Cheung firm was a skeleton firm consisting of himself and one other, who had subscribed a small proportion of the capital. They had made the contract on behalf of the firm as trustees of the persons they were going to invite to join them.

Mr. Nash said there was no partnership agreement, no chop, in fact nothing except the evidence of the man himself to show that the Sang Cheung was in existence. If anybody paid any money over to the Sang Cheung now, they could not sign for it.

After further legal argument, the Judge decided against Mr. Nash and made the order for possession.

Mr. Nash asked for the suspension of the order for three months on the ground of hardship. He pointed out that this was a medicine firm with

OBITUARY.

Mrs. C. Bone.

It is with much regret that many old residents in South China have received the announcement of the death of Mrs. Bone. A native of Grimsby, she arrived in China in 1892 as the bride of the Rev. Charles Bone, at that time stationed in Canton. About 1906 her husband was removed to Hongkong, and then commenced the work in connection with the Wanchai Wesleyan Church with which her name is chiefly associated. She always had a close interest in the men in H. M. Services, and she contributed much labour to the building up of the work centre round the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home. There are also many others in all walks of life who have grateful memories of the hospitality which the Morrison Hill Mansions offered, especially to new arrivals in the Colony. Perhaps only a few can realise how by her plodding, business-like efforts and unfailing kindness she took a scarcely apparent but really most important part in her husband's work, both in his ministerial charge at Hongkong and his wider duties as General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missionary work in South China. For public life in the common meaning of the term she had no liking whatever, but many movements in the Colony sought and obtained her assistance in less prominent positions. In 1915 she removed with her husband to England. We believe no information as to the cause of death has yet been received in the Colony. At present her three married daughters are all in England, two on leave from Hongkong and one from West Africa. The only surviving son is with Butterfield and Swire in Shanghai, the younger son having been killed in the war. Much sympathy will be felt with the husband and family in the loss they have sustained.

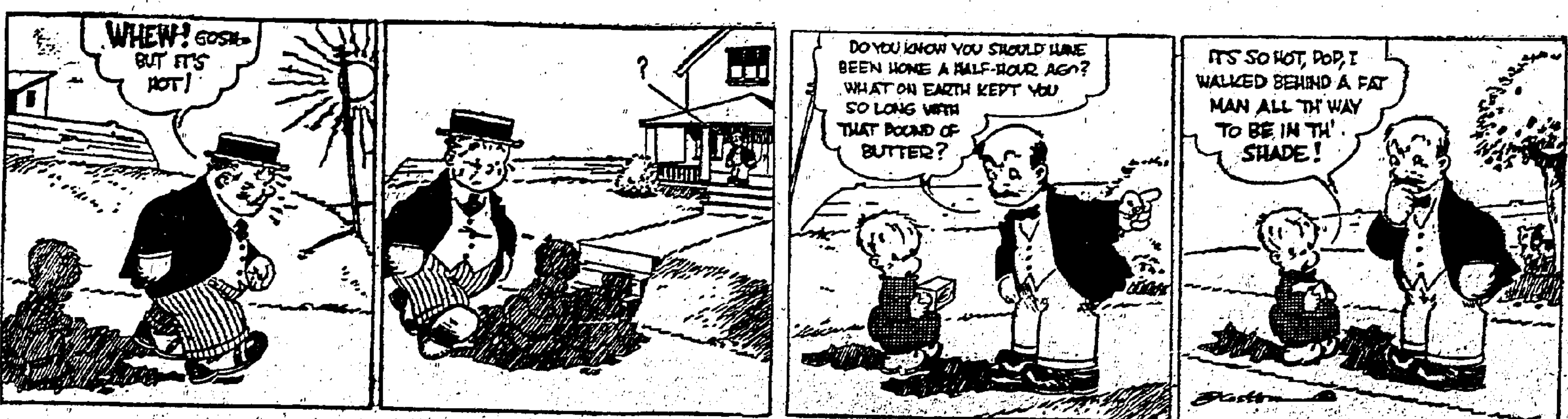
12 foks and if ejected now they would be on the streets. They had entered into a lease for other premises before the notice to quit was given. In consequence of the Rents Ordinance they could not obtain possession. The reasons why the defendants gave notice was because the plaintiff demanded an increased rent of 100 per cent on the premises.

The Judge allowed one month.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

The Sun Would Have Melted the Pound of Butter!

BY BLOSSER



SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.



Delicious either alone or blended with
wines and spirits.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921.

A RECONSTRUCTION TASK.

In the midst of all the other problems with which European statesmen are faced one is apt to overlook one task which has been steadily assailed that of restoring to productivity the devastated areas of northern France. It is more than two years ago since the conclusion of hostilities and, although the work of industrial reconstruction in every late belligerent country has been somewhat hampered by unforeseen political forces and misunderstandings, France has achieved wonderful progress in her efforts to wipe away the visible stains of war. Through the courtesy of the French Consul-General here we have been able to consult the latest figures regarding the reconditioning of the devastated region—figures which in themselves speak eloquently of hard work and determination.

At the beginning of May nearly two million people had returned to the devastated areas (during hostilities just over two and half million were forced to leave) and out of the 3,256 abandoned municipalities no fewer than 3,216 had been re-established. Nearly all the schools had been re-opened and the work of repairing and rebuilding the destroyed houses was more than half accomplished. The task of clearing the land of projectiles and wire entanglements is all but completed, only a very few miles of railway track remained to be repaired, factories are re-opening and the country is gradually being restocked with cattle. It is in the rebuilding and making of roads where the work proceeds most slowly, but the record of achievement which stands to the credit of the French nation and those others who have assisted in this work is one of which all may be proud. From day to day the ruins of northern France are reviving, houses are going up and the countryside is being covered with promising crops. In spite of all the trials of war it is being proved that the France of to-day is as the France of yesterday, working with steadfastness, courage and confidence towards the happiness and prosperity of her people. It has been officially recognised that mere reconstruction is not sufficient; the mere replacement of what has been lost would fall short of the opportunities. A chance for development and improvement is afforded. The unfortunate population, which endured the worst horrors of the war and suffered the greatest losses, must be given a fresh belief in the joys of life.

Already, this has been understood by many. "Aid has," says a French writer on this subject, "been brought by private initiative, also from communities, cities, and whole provinces. From all parts of the world, gifts and offers of adoptions have been received and more, we hope, are still to come. A vast field of action is open for the demonstration of Human Brotherhood. The reconstruction of the home by the French Government is not everything; works of general welfare have to be undertaken: water supplies, public hygiene establishments, maternities, dispensaries, playgrounds, etc. The populations of the devastated areas believe that they can rely on the spirit of solidarity of all those who have measured the magnitude of their sacrifice and understood their unquestionable right to the fullest reparations. Besides shelter and bread, they are entitled to Peace and Happiness."

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Germany's Promptitude.

Promptly to time, or a shade ahead of it, Germany has paid the milliard marks (say £50,000,000) due yesterday. This presumably refers to the sum due under Art. 235 of the Treaty of Versailles, not to the reparation payments fixed by the Paris Conference and eventually accepted by Berlin. Under the Article referred to payment is prescribed in respect of the army of occupation, the supply of raw material, and other matters. The celerity with which payment has been made is a reassuring sign following rumours of Germany's intention to declare herself insolvent and the last few days' reports of internal intrigues. In the fact that the money has been forthcoming we have evidence both of Germany's ability and willingness to produce funds in substantial quantity. By "willingness" we mean, of course, not spontaneousness, but recognition of the best policy. The report mentions that to complete the amount Germany had to resort to Reichsbank reserves in New York. Before Germany could do this, she had to transfer funds thither—partly to benefit by exchange operations—so it is obvious that she had the money. This is a good beginning on the part of the Weimar Government, which shows a disposition to acknowledge in practical form that Germany's interests can best be served by carrying out the reparation terms. Probably it is this very attitude which has stimulated the hostility of the Pan-Germans, too blinded to perceive that they are again doing their best, or worst, to ruin their country, just when it is making a special effort at recovery. From the fact that the opposite extreme, too, the Government has been experiencing further difficulty. As far as can be judged at this distance, the Berlin administration is adopting a firm stand in resisting the assaults from Right and Left. The period is a critical one, but if the Weimar Cabinet can weather the storm Germany may appreciably improve in stability.

Southern India Quieter.

Advices from Southern India indicate that the trouble caused by the Moplah insurgents is now pretty well in hand, and if so the authorities are to be congratulated upon their handling of what threatened to be an ugly outbreak. Mallapuram and Calicut have been relieved and converging columns are advancing upon Tirurangad, which appears to be the only remaining seat of disturbance. The Moplahs fought with "traditional ferocity," and also with the traditional Islamic indifference to death—"courageous for death," the report says; and but for the prompt movement of troops the position of the English residents was likely to have been grave indeed. The fate of one who was at once decapitated, evinces the mood of the rebels. A stern toll has been taken, and the outbreak has had an unusual sequel in the organisation of defensive bands by both Christians and Hindus, since it transpires that the rising was not only against the Government but against all non-Moslems. But the Non-Co-Operation movement, of which the Moplahs were early supporters, was at least largely responsible. The rebels expected that faction to conduct an army from the Moplahs' co-religionists of Afghanistan, and the Non-Co-Operationist attempt to dissuade the insurgents from violence after they had been incited by that body's campaign was futile—as had been foreseen.

At Last!

Mingled emotions are aroused by the news that an England XI defeated the Australians at Eastbourne. Having reached practically the end of their tour without a reverse, the visitors may be said to have earned a clean sheet, so their overthrow by a small margin was a piece of bad luck in one sense. On the other hand, the home team played up in splendid style, and the result provides some compensation for the disappointment of the last two Test matches, which would probably have gone to England if the clock had not interposed. Thus a scratch combination triumphed where the regular forces failed. What makes the result astonishing is that the "Cornstalks" started by dismissing their opponents for 43. Probably Capt. Armstrong and Co. were never more confident of victory throughout their remarkably successful tour than when they went in to bat against this meagre score, the lowest registered against them.

DAY BY DAY.

LET EVERY DAWNING OF MORNING BE AS THE BEGINNING OF A NEW LIFE.—Seneca.

There was one fatal case of cholera notified yesterday. The sufferer was a Chinese.

The chief engineer of the Busho Maru has reported to the police that between nine and ten p.m. on the 30th August his cabin was entered by a thief who stole a table clock and a watch and chain with silver pendant, of the total value of 220 yen.

Mr. N. W. Mallory, Superintendent of the air station at Macao, passed through Hongkong on his return to Macao from Shanghai last Sunday. He had with him the eleven-passenger plane that was flown up North a few months back. Packed in cases, the machine and accessories has been transhipped to the neighbouring Colony.

By their hands shall ye know them. When a thief was brought before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning for snatching some money from a compatriot, to determine whether the man was accustomed to work or was a habitual criminal he was ordered to show his hands to the police officer in charge of the case. Feeling carefully the palms of both hands, the officer pronounced them to be a little "rough." Telling the prisoner that he was given some credit for having done some honest work, His Worship sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

Henry da Cruz, a Portuguese, was this morning brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell on a charge of begging for alms, subsequently amended to one of vagrancy. Evidence was given to show that the prisoner, in a destitute condition and apparently homeless, was arrested by the police in the central district and taken to the Police Station. The defendant stated that he accompanied a Chinese from Singapore to Swatow and was left stranded in the latter port. He managed to find his way to Hongkong, and had since been unable to find work. An order that the defendant be sent to the House of Detention was made by his worship.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

Hongkong Share Brokers' Association

A large crowd of share brokers and their friends, representing some of the wealthiest investors in the Colony, were present at the opening of the Hongkong Share Brokers' Association Exchange, in Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's old offices, Ice House Street, to-day at noon.

The Hongkong Share Brokers' Association has been started by a number of old share brokers, who have been unable to become members of the Hongkong Stock Exchange because that body is limited to a small number and all the seats have been taken up. As the Hongkong Stock Exchange would not increase their number, it was decided to form the new Association which is in no way antagonistic to the older body but proposes to work in a friendly way with it. The membership of the Association is limited to fifteen members, all of whom must be brokers of good standing and put up a guarantee in addition to their entrance fee. At present the membership is twelve and all have been in the share business for a number of years. When Chinese come to Hongkong from Canton and elsewhere many of them bring money which they wish to invest. There is a considerable amount of business transacted locally, and it is considered that there is room for another exchange and that the new one will be a great benefit to the public in general.

Mr. A. H. Carroll opened the new exchange with a short and appropriate address, and after those present had toasted the Association, and drank to its success the proceedings came to a close.

The English XI, however, made a wonderful recovery, even if they were mainly indebted to a former South African cricketer. Admittedly, end-of-the-season matches have a "festival" character, but this encounter was evidently fought out with keenness, and a rare sporting tussle it proved.

PASSENGERS ROBBED.

Check on Imposters.

Victimisation of Chinese passengers returning to Hongkong from abroad or new arrivals here by bands of rogues pretending to be boarding-house runners has been prevalent at this port for some time. One of the vernacular press to-day says that recently incoming vessels bringing many Chinese passengers have been boarded by bands of "bad characters" who have sought to rob newcomers of their goods. Two specific instances are given by the journal.

On the steamer Haiyang, which arrived here recently, a merchant of Annam suffered considerable loss through his ignorance of the methods of tricksters working here. His goods were given to a man purporting to be a boarding-house runner and nothing has since been seen or heard of either the "runner" or the belongings of the duped man. A similar case is reported at the time of arrival of the steamer Phraung.

Dozens of sampans flock round a vessel on her entering port and strangers unused to the wily ways of imposters who specialise in this form of robbery are easily led to part with their effects on the pretence that their possessions will be taken care of. Difficulty lies in the way of catching this type of thief as many of those who suffer are strangers and more often than not, they fail to report their cases to the police.

A check on losses of this sort is being kept by the Water Police who are bringing to book all boatmen who make fast to or board a vessel before the police officers have boarded her. At the Marine Court this morning 12 boatmen and one hawker were charged with having gone on board the steamer Maung upon arrival this morning without permission of the police and before she had been examined. The offenders had gone on board from their sampans and when the cry of "Police!" went round they scattered, six jumping overboard only to be caught by the police launch. Several, however, escaped. One month's imprisonment with hard labour was imposed in each case without the option of a fine. Another hawker was fined \$25 for going alongside the vessel before the police had finished their examination.

FORTHCOMING WEDDINGS.

The following forthcoming weddings having been announced:—

Mr. J. R. Wood, the Puisne Judge, to Miss Gladys Frances Kember, of No. 153 the Peak.

Mr. R. E. Hoare, engineer Kowloon Docks, to Miss Dora Lawton, en route from Home by the Atsuta Maru.

Mr. William Greig, Kowloon Docks, to Miss Sara Massell, en route from Home by the P. and O. Khiva.

Mr. Archibald Stalker, to Mrs. Mary C. Shortt.

Mr. Thomas Edward Buck, of Shanghai, to Miss Ida Stock, of Alcester, Warwickshire.

Mr. Alex. d'Almeida, to Miss Lucilla Maria da Luz.

Mr. Lisbello Xavier to Miss Almir Alvarez.

Mr. Fernao Carvalho to Miss Annie Silva.

The wedding of Mr. Henrique Francis da Luz, Jardine Matheson and Company and Miss Sylvia E. Xavier, a daughter of a well-known Portuguese resident of 16 Macdonnell Road, is due to take place this evening at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

IS CHINA TO HAVE A

NEW CABINET?

A Peking telegram of even date states:—The Premier has suddenly ordered seven special cars for Tientsin. His friends, however, have persuaded him to delay his departure. It is believed that Wang Ching-wei will be ordered to form a new Cabinet.

Wu Pui-foo had received the order of merit of the first grade for having defeated the Hunan troops.

Telegraphic advice from Shanghai to-day says that the retreat of the central force of Hunan

SINGAPORE NEWS.

The Latest by Cable.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, September 1.

Dr. Wellington Koo has cabled from London to the Chinese Consul General at Singapore regretting that he has failed after repeated efforts to induce the Government to repeal the Registration of Schools Ordinance, and suggesting that the deputation to England be abandoned, as it is doomed to failure.

The deputation has already left.

The Cricket Club.

At the Cricket Club's annual meeting it was decided to keep open till eleven every night and all day on Sunday. The meeting rejected a proposal providing for mixed tennis.

WHAT IS A NUISANCE?

Novel Legal Point.

In the early part of August the police raided the ground floor of No. 233, Hollywood Road and arrested twelve persons for playing in a common gaming house. The defendants were let out on bail and when the case came up at the Magistracy all were absent. The bail was exsented and the money found in the house confiscated.

This morning, before Mr. Justice Wood, in the Summary Court Mr. E. C. Vaux, on behalf of Tam Cham-wo, applied for an order for ejectment against the occupiers, the Chi Sang Tong, on the ground that there had been a conviction for using the premises in an improper manner. One month's notice to quit had been given on July 4th.

His Lordship held that there had been no conviction. Mr. Vaux had to prove that the conduct was an annoyance to adjoining neighbours and if he could not do so his case failed.

Mr. Vaux submitted that the money had been confiscated and that the tenant had allowed a domestic tenement to be used for illegal purposes.

Mr. W. B. Hind who appeared for defendants protested that there must have been a conviction.

Mr. Vaux asked the Court to assume that the men had been brought before the Magistrate and that they had been found guilty of gambling on the premises. There they had twelve persons who had been convicted and they therefore must have been using the place as a gambling house. If they were doing that they were certainly residing with the tenant. Whether they actually slept there or went away after their game he did not think he was called upon to prove. If a person took a house and allowed it to be used as a gambling place he was a nuisance.

His Lordship:—If I have dinner with you I am not residing with you.

Mr. Vaux: If when you come to my house to dinner and you are convicted of some offence I think the law would look very severely on you. (Laughter.)

His Lordship was of the opinion that it was no use for Mr. Vaux to call evidence on this point.

Mr. Vaux submitted that there was a conviction actually although perhaps not legally.

His Lordship pointed out that if it were in the interest of Mr. Vaux's client that there should be a conviction recorded he could go to the Police Magistracy and say that these people had not attended but he wished to give evidence in their absence, and obtain a conviction.

Judgment was entered for defendant.

Mr. Hind asked His Lordship not to accept that they had allowed these premises to be used for gambling.

His Lordship replied that the place for that issue to be tried was at the Police Court.

troops has been cut off. Ohun King-tik, the tuchun, has requested a free passage for his men to which Wu Pui-foo has replied that all arms and ammunition must first be surrendered. The other Hunan troops have been driven back to their own country and are said to be taking up defensive positions.

THE WRONG WAY.

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Between two evils—a kicker and a knocker—there's no much choice. I have the Canton Publicity Bureau in my mind as I write. Judging from the output of late I should say that the typewriters in your office have been as busy as woodpeckers. Time was when what we got from the bureau wasna' just what ye would call polished-like, but man, the stuff had aye a ring of sincerity about it somehow. Ye could see that Canton was trying its best, trying hard to overcome most everything and wi' very little time on its hands to get through wi' it. Nowadays, though, since the advent of Mr. Eugene Chen, the output has been run through the polishing mill and what it lacks in the way of being news has certainly gained in brilliancy, verbosity and cynicism.

Now, I think that's greatly to be deplored for I know of nothing that'll be quicker to alienate the opinions of those who are, and who would be, the friends of Canton than the writings of this young man, who, while quoting the Bible, forgets the simple dictum that two blacks can never make a white. Canton is in a critical position at the moment. All the eyes of the Far East, if no' the world are centred thereon. The fact that it has conquered Kwangsi isna' quite enough. But apparently it is slowly making good its promises. A Civil Governor—and no' a militarist—has been appointed for the neighbouring province and I see that there is talk of General Chan King-ming coming back to Canton soon. As I've said before, that's the test. On Canton's treatment of Kwangsi it stands or falls. And I believe that the Southern Government will make good. Lots of other folks in Hongkong are beginning to think the same. They're beginning to realise that Peking is a washout. Soon the Powers will do likewise if things progress at this rate. The northern capital can send as many representatives to the disarmament conference as will fill Washington but the truth will out that the real power in China lies in the South. And one of the best methods of letting the people of the world know this truth should be by means of the Canton Publicity Bureau. The Hongkong newspapers should naturally be the feeders to the world of all news appertaining to the Southern cause. Instead what do we find? What have we had for a week past? Instead of information we've been loaded to the gunwale wi' silly sneers, scintillating sarcasm and argumentative arrogance.

Young man, let a plain blunt old Scotsman, till ye that by that way ye canna' keep let alone make friends. And by the Hokey Fly, Canton needs all the friends she's got at the present moment. "He should sit fit still that has a riven break." I thing very little o' arguments that tend to make two blacks a white and let me tell ye that drawing comparisons between Ireland and Scotland and Kwangtung isna' likely to help on the Canton millenium. You way o' writing—a kick and then a plaster—is maybe clever but it'll get ye nowhere. Aye mind, a man canna' serve two masters. Ye canna' serve Canton and yourself. Ye canna' help your cause and show what a bright lad you are at the same time. In over muckle claverin' the truth is aye lost and he man stoop that has a low door.

That's maybe a bit blunt for ye. We luckless Scots only achieve polish after laborious effort and even then may not be the least convincing. Aye, that's one of our misfortunes and no' readily gotten over. But here's hoping after this that I'll no' have cause to complain of ye again. Aye mind, that an argument's no' a quarrel as long as it's one-sided and the worst way to argue is on paper. As ye seem familiar wi' the Bible I'll close wi' drawing your attention to how the writer o' Proverbs puts it: "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in a picture of silver."

AGAINST STATE LOTTERIES.

At the opening of the Anglican Synod at Newcastle, N.S.W. last month, the Bishop of Newcastle, Dr. Stephen, attacked the proposed State lottery, declaring that one after another every civilized nation has found the effect upon public morals to be disastrous and had dropped the practice. The lure of large profits without working rendered its victims impatient of slower but necessary methods of industry and thrift.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

To Encourage Building.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock then moved: "That, with a view to encourage the construction of new houses in this Colony, it is desirable for the Government to pass an Ordinance exempting, for 3 years after completion, from liability to pay rates, any new buildings, the plans for which may be sent in for the first time after the commencement of such Ordinance."

In support of his resolution, Mr. Pollock said he considered that such a measure would encourage building.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak seconded and the resolution was supported by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak.

The Hon. the Col. Secretary strongly opposed the resolution. He was surprised to see that any incentive was required for people to build considering the rush for houses as soon as they were completed. Mr. Severn spoke of the amount of building that had taken place during the past nine or ten years and said the Land Office Staff were working overtime. He thought no one could complain at having to pay 13 per cent. At Home some people had to pay 75 per cent. and most people paid over 50 per cent. The 13 per cent. in Hongkong was the lowest in any British colony in the East.

His Excellency said the Government could not accept the resolution as it stood. If he were quite sure that some such measure would encourage building he would go some way to meet the Hon. Mr. Pollock, but as the Colonial Secretary had pointed out he did not think people would refrain from building because the tenants would have to pay the 13 per cent.

The resolution was put to the vote and was lost by 7 to 5, the unofficials voting in favour of it and all the officials against.

To Avoid Delays.

Mr. Pollock also moved: "That a Committee of three Members of this Council be appointed for the purpose of considering what measures can be taken: (i) To facilitate the prompt acquisition by applicants of sites which they require; (ii) To facilitate the prompt passing of building plans."

In moving this resolution Mr. Pollock round criticised the present system, and asked for the establishment of a separate Building authority with its own Director.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird seconded.

His Excellency suggested the inclusion of the Hon. Director of Public Works in the Committee which was then formed with the addition of the following members:—

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.

Last Year's Deficit.
The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill seeking to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of \$1,457,787.74 to defray the Charges of the year 1920, made up as follows:—Governor, \$2,205.45; Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, \$3,181.13; Treasury, \$5,985.34; Harbour Master's Department, \$26,448.38; Royal Observatory, \$2,294.53; Miscellaneous Services, \$742,979.36; Judicial and Legal Departments, \$18,510.65; Police and Prison Departments, \$378,103.67; Medical Department, \$35,581.81; Sanitary Department, \$25,658.44; Botanical and Forestry Dept., \$384.49; Education Department, \$80,464.55; Public Works, Recurrent, \$20,654.37; Kowloon-Canton Railway, \$29,496.68; and Charitable Services, \$104,338.89.

New Bills.

The following new Bills were read a first time on the proposition of the Hon. Attorney General:—

LOANS AND INSCRIBED STOCK.

An Ordinance to amend the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1913.

The Objects and Reasons state:—This bill is introduced on instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in order to bring our existing loan into line with present day requirements.

PRAYA EAST RECLAMATION.

An Ordinance to provide for the reclamation of the foreshore and sea bed off Praya East, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

The Objects and Reasons state:—The object of this bill is to legalise and to provide for the Praya East Reclamation Scheme. It seems unnecessary to go into details because the bill represents the result of negotiations between the Government and the marine lot holders, and has been approved by the latter. Power is taken in the bill to carry out all works which may be necessary for the purpose of constructing and completing the reclamation, e.g., altering streets, moving pipes and cables, running construction tramways, etc.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

An Ordinance to amend further the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885.

The Objects and Reasons state:—Paragraph (4) of section 72 of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885, provides that where a bill is drawn out of but payable in this Colony, and the sum payable is not expressed in the currency of this Colony, the amount shall, in the absence of some express stipulation, be calculated according to the rate of exchange for sight drafts at the place of payment on the day that the bill is payable. This paragraph was a copy of paragraph (4) of section 72 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, 45 and 46 Vict. c. 61. It is not in accordance with the banking practice in this Colony. According to that practice the amount in Hongkong currency is calculated according to the rate of exchange on the actual date of payment. This seems reasonable, as exchange might vary considerably between the day when the bill was payable and the day when it was actually paid. The bill is intended to amend the Ordinance so as to agree with the local banking practice.

RESTRICTING PROCEEDINGS.

An Ordinance to restrict the taking of legal proceedings in respect of certain acts and matters done during the war and to provide in certain cases remedies in substitution therefor.

Very lengthy Objects and Reasons were given. "Speaking generally, clause 3 gives protection to all persons in the public service, in respect of any act done during the war and before the passing of the Ordinance, if such acts were done (a) in execution of a public duty, and (b) in good faith. Sub-clause (3) provides that a certificate by the Colonial Secretary that any act was done in execution of a duty shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, and that any act so done shall be deemed to have been done in good faith unless the contrary is proved. The clause in question, clause 3, bars all legal proceedings in respect of any such acts, including legal proceedings for the recovery of money held by the Government in consequence of any such act. Certain legal proceedings, are excepted from this bar, and amongst the excepted cases is the institution of proceedings in respect of breach of contract, provided

that such proceedings are commenced within one year from the termination of the war or from the date when the cause of action arose, whichever may be the later date. This limitation of time is imposed in order that claims may not be held back unduly but may be presented while the evidence on behalf of the Government is more likely to be available. Temporary organisations set up for the purposes of a war are dissolved when the war comes to an end, or even before that event and the longer the time which elapses the more difficult it is to obtain evidence on matters dealt with by such temporary organisations. Clause 4 makes an exception to the general bar on legal proceedings imposed by clause 3. It gives a definite legal right to payment in respect of the requisition and control of shipping by or on behalf of the Government of the Colony, and a right to compensation for damage directly to war risk during the period of requisition or control. The payment in respect of requisitioning and control is to be in accordance with the Blue Book rates, together with any additional payment which may have been expressly promised in writing, or credited to the owner, by the Government. This addition does not appear in the Imperial Act; but is peculiar to the Bill. Compensation for damage due to war risk is limited, as in the Imperial Act, by the provision that, in assessing such damage, no account is to be taken of any increase of market values of tonnage due to the war. The tribunals for assessing payment or compensation under the Imperial Act are (a) the Admiralty Board of Arbitration, (b) the Defence of the Realm Losses Commission, and (c) any special tribunal presented by the Defence of the Realm Regulations for any particular case. As none of these arbitration boards exist in Hongkong, clause 3 provides for tribunals which are to consist of one of the judges as president, and of two other members, one nominated by the Governor and the other by the claimant."

DEPORTATIONS.

An Ordinance to amend the Deportation Ordinance, 1917.

The Objects and Reasons state that the object of this bill is to amend the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, by remedying certain apparent defects therein and by inserting certain new provisions in order to conform with recent legislation in the United Kingdom.

THE TOBACCO ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance to amend the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916.

The Objects and Reasons state:—The object of this bill is to amend the Tobacco Ordinance in certain respects where experience has shown it to be defective. Clause 3 provides that duty shall be paid on tobacco manufactured in the Colony which is removed into a bonded or licensed warehouse, before removal from such bonded or licensed warehouse. The object of clause 4 is to prevent the smuggling of tobacco into the Colony by rail. As the law stands at present, it is possible for persons to bring tobacco into the Colony by rail from Chinese territory, and to evade detection by alighting with the tobacco at any of the stations before the Kowloon terminus. As long as they remain on the train and do not remove the tobacco from the train, they are within the law and cannot be arrested, and detection at intermediate stations is difficult. Clause 4 requires all tobacco imported by the railway to be consigned through to Kowloon by railway invoice, and any persons found on the train in possession of tobacco not so consigned will be liable to arrest and prosecution. Clause 5 gives certain Railway officials the same powers under the Ordinance as are given to revenue officers, the object being to enable arrests and seizures to be made on the train by Railway officials. Clause 7 amends section 59 of the Ordinance, which is the general penalty section, by empowering a magistrate to impose a fine of ten times the duty on the tobacco in question, instead of the fine authorised by section 59, whenever he is of the opinion that there has been an intent to avoid payment of duty. There have recently been cases of smuggling tobacco which have obviously required a pecuniary penalty greater than that authorised by the principal Ordinance, and it has been thought advisable to give the magistrate the option of imposing a fine of ten times the duty, where such will be greater than the present maximum fine. The power of the magistrate to inflict imprisonment in lieu of or in

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Whose was the guilt?

SEE H. B. WARNER

"ONE HOUR BEFORE DAWN"

T-O-NIGHT AT
THE CORONET

addition to any fine remains
unaltered.

THE STAMP ORDINANCE.
An Ordinance to amend the
Stamp Ordinance, 1921.

The Objects and Reasons stated that the object of this bill is to make in the Stamp Ordinance, 1921, certain amendments which experience has shown to be necessary.

These were of great length for which we could find no space to-day.

ESTATE DUTY.

An Ordinance to amend the
Estate Duty Ordinance 1915.

The Objects and Reasons state that the object of this bill is to amend the Estate Duty Ordinance, 1915. The chief reason for doing so is that the position of land in the New Territories in relation to death duties is not clear.

The meeting was proceeding as we went to press.

NOTICES.

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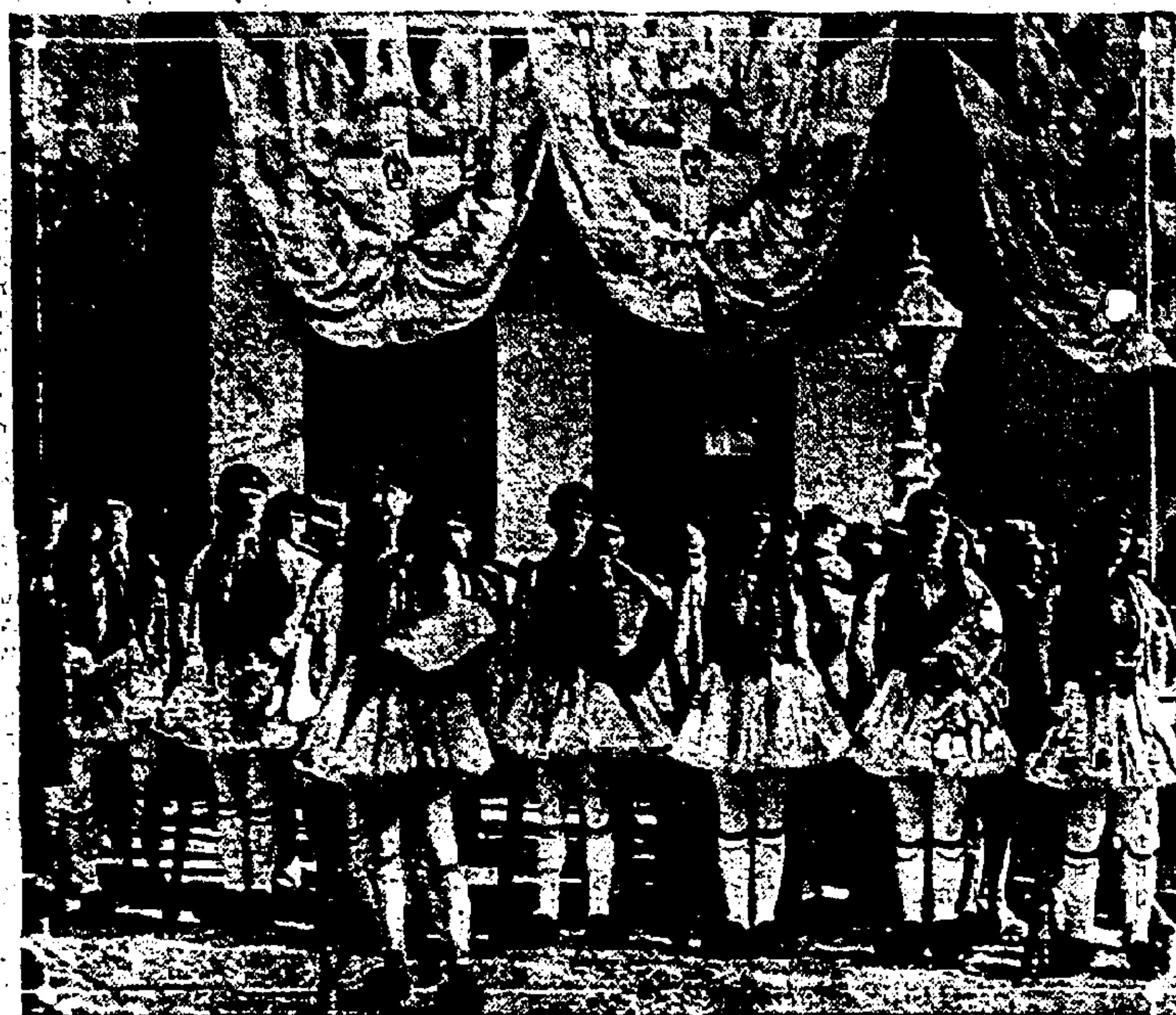
PRINCE OF WALES CELEBRATES 27TH ANNIVERSARY.

The Prince receiving Sir John Kirk, of the Ragged School Union. Over a thousand poor children were entertained in Epping Forest on the Prince's anniversary.



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DETACHMENT OF EOZONES ON GUARD BEFORE KING CONSTANTINE'S HEADQUARTERS.

The giant eozones, the flower of the Greek army, picked for their huge size form the bodyguard of King Constantine of Greece who is now leading the Greek forces against the Turks.



This picture from Bolshevik Russia shows Lenine speaking at the foot of the Marx and Engels monument. In this speech he spoke of the necessity for trade with other countries.



Mrs. Mildred Clemens Schenck, cousin of Mark Twain—humorist, who was recently made a Fellow in the Royal Geographical Society, as a result of the wide-spread distribution of Geographical knowledge as well as her explorations and travelogues on two continents.



AMERICAN POLO PLAYERS MEET ROYALTY.

The American team being introduced to King George and Queen Mary at the polo match at Hurlingham. J. Watson Webb is shaking hands with the king.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Is Reckless with Helen's Things

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KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
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EASTERN	4,000	22nd Sept.	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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DILWARA	5,400	1 Sept. 10 a.m.	Shanghai only.
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SADOMARI Friday, 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU Middle of October.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU Monday, 3rd October.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zambanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 15th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

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SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Monday, 19th September.

KAWACHI MARU Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore & Penang.

TAMBA MARU Monday, 6th September.

TATSUNO MARU Tuesday, 20th Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YEBOSHI MARU Thursday, 1st Sept.

NAGATO MARU Monday, 12th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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BENTEN MARU Tuesday, 6th September.

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENADE"	2nd Sept.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG
"GLENAMOY"	12th Sept.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, R'DAM, H'BURG & HULL
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM
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MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Sun. 4th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Mon. 5th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Tungshing	Mon. 5th Sept. at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoilow	Loksang	Tues. 6th Sept. at 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Licsang	Tues. 6th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 6th Sept. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Wed. 7th Sept. at 3 p.m.
KOBE via Shanghai	Lalsang	Thur. 15th Sept. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to
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TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov.
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BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hong-
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S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Wednesday,
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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	4th Sept. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	6th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	6th Sept. at 10 a.m.
WWEI, CHEFOO & TTSIN	Huichow	7th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	8th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	10th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	13th Sept. at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in
Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtau
weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong Sept. 1, 1921.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 2nd Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haichong	W. Couper	TUES. 6th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haichong	W. C. Parnmore	FRI. 9th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

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Regular freight and passenger service

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JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar

and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" ... Sailing on 11th September.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" ... Sailing on 13th September.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and
are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.
For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2205.

SHIPPING NEWS.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSELS.
A Washington Message says:—
The Shipping Board has ac-
cepted a bid of \$2,100 each for
201 of its ships which cost from
\$300,000 to \$800,000 each. The
purchaser is the Ship Construc-
tion and Trading Corporation.

MERCHANT SEAMEN AND
COMPENSATION.

The Admiralty has informed
the Imperial Merchant Service
Guild that the revision of the
scales applicable under the In-
juries-in-War Compensation Act
has now been authorised. This
Act is practically identical with
the war risks scheme of com-
pensation for merchant seamen,
and the Guild some time ago
drew the attention of the Admi-
rality to the fact that the Board
of Trade had decided to revise
the war risks scheme in accord-
ance with the recommendations
of the Select Committee on
Pensions as follows: 1. The
rate of pay upon which disab-
lement allowances are calculated
to be increased by 40 per cent.,
the minimum allowance in case
of total disability increased from
35s to 40s weekly, and 2. The
fixed maximum allowance for
each child increased to £36 per
annum. The Admiralty state
that these improvements have
now been made in the Injuries-
in-War Compensation Act.

FRENCH PORT DUES.

A Paris message of July 7
states: The Government has
introduced a bill aiming at the
reform of port dues. According
to this bill, the dues are to be
divided into two separate taxes:
the first assessed on the net
displacement of the ship, the
second in accordance with the
importance of the business done
at each port. The first tax to be
levied at each port has been fixed
at 30 centimes per net ton of
displacement for long distance
steamers and at 15 centimes for
international coasting steamers.
For passengers landing or embark-
ing, the tax is fixed at 10 francs
for ordinary passengers and at 1
franc for emigrants coming from
or going to long distance ports,
and at 2 francs for ordinary
passengers coming from or going
to ports in the British Isles and
the Channel Islands. No tax will
be levied for passengers coming
from or going to French or
Algerian ports.

FREIGHT RATES TO INDIA.

"It is reported that the situation
created by the quoting of low
rates of freight by German steam-
ship companies from German
ports to India is to be discussed
during the next few days by the
British steamship companies, and
it would seem that, as the result,
a reduction of the British rates is
not improbable. Some little time
ago the freight rates quoted by the
British steamship companies from
the Continent were brought into
line with those charged by Con-
tinental companies from the same
ports. If the freights from the
United Kingdom are shortly re-
duced, the action will be taken in
order to try to ensure that British
merchants and manufacturers are
placed in as favourable a position,
as regards rates of freight, as their
Continental competitors. The
unfortunate feature is that Ger-
man costs of ship-working are
substantially below those of the
British companies, and that
freights which may leave the
German owners with a small
profit may involve the British
companies in loss."—*Journal of
Commerce (Liverpool).*

PENSION FUND FOR SEAFARERS.

Sir John Butcher, M.P., is to
ask the President of the Board
of Trade whether his attention
has been called to the fact that
out of the net profits made by the
Mutual Norwegian War Risk
Insurance Association, carried on
during the war under the auspices
of the Norwegian Government,
the Norwegian Shipowners' As-
sociation have, in recognition of
the bravery of the men of the
Norwegian Mercantile Marine
during the war, inaugurated a
seamen's fund for the benefit of
Norwegian seafarers, the capital
of it amounting to between six-
teen million and twenty million
kroner, out of which two-thirds
will be used as a pension fund,
four-thirds will be spent on
homes for old sailors, three-
fourths for education purposes,
and three-fourths for seamen's
homes and missions and life-sav-
ing institutions; and whether,
having regard to the large profits
made by Government war risks
associations in this country, the
Government will consider the
propriety of allotting out of these
profits an amount which would
create an adequate nucleus for a
national pension fund for the mas-
ters, officers, and men of the Mer-
chant Service of this country.

